Practice SAQs

SAQ 1: Islamic States (Causation) a) Identify and explain ONE way the Delhi Sultanate impacted the demographics of the Indian subcontinent. b) Explain ONE political difference between a "Sultan" and a "Caliph". c) Explain ONE reason why the Delhi Sultanate is considered a "safe haven" in the 13th and 14th centuries.

SAQ 2: Post-Classical China (Innovation) a) Identify ONE technological innovation of the Song Dynasty. b) Explain how ONE Song Dynasty innovation stimulated economic trade. c) Explain ONE way the Song Dynasty used its "tribute system" to maintain its political position in East Asia.

SAQ 3: The Mongol Empire (Continuity and Change) a) Identify ONE military tactic used by the Mongols to conquer fortified cities. b) Explain ONE positive secondary effect of Mongol rule on Eurasian trade. c) Explain ONE negative secondary effect of Mongol connectivity across Eurasia.

SAQ 4: Feudalism Comparison (Comparison) a) Identify and explain ONE similarity between the feudal systems of Europe and Japan. b) Identify and explain ONE difference between the social hierarchy of Europe and Japan. c) Explain how the "manorial system" functioned as a decentralized form of government in Europe.

SAQ 5: Pre-Columbian Americas (State Building) a) Describe the "Mit'a system" used by the Inca Empire. b) Explain how the Inca used "quipus" to manage their centralized state. c) Identify ONE way the Aztec Empire’s administration differed from that of the Inca.

SAQ 6: The Columbian Exchange (Causation) a) Identify and explain ONE biological impact of the Columbian Exchange on Native American populations. b) Explain how ONE crop from the Americas impacted the demographics of Afro-Eurasia. c) Identify ONE domesticated animal brought to the Americas and explain its impact.

SAQ 7: Silver and Global Trade (Economics) a) Explain the impact of the "silver-only" tax policy on the Ming Dynasty. b) Identify and explain ONE way the Spanish utilized indigenous labor systems to extract silver. c) Explain how the silver trade created the "first truly global trade network".

SAQ 8: Gunpowder Empires (State Building) a) Identify and explain ONE method the Ottoman Empire used to centralize its military power. b) Explain the religious conflict between the Ottoman and Safavid Empires. c)

Describe how the Mughal Empire’s "zamindar" system functioned to collect revenue.

SAQ 9: European Centralization (Political Developments) a) Describe the doctrine of the "Divine Right of Kings". b) Explain ONE way European monarchs, such as Louis XIV, stripped power from the nobility. c) Identify ONE instance of noble resistance to monarchical centralization (e.g., The Fronde or Catalan Revolt) and explain its outcome.

SAQ 10: East Asian Isolation (Continuity and Change) a) Describe the Japanese policy of "Sakoku" initiated in the 1630s. b) Explain the role of the "Shimabara Rebellion" in the Tokugawa Shogunate’s decision to isolate Japan. c) Identify ONE group the Japanese continued to trade with during their period of isolation.

SAQ 11: The Russian Empire (State Building) a) Explain how "Ivan the Terrible" (Ivan IV) used the "Oprichnina" to centralize power. b) Describe Peter the Great’s primary motivation for moving the Russian capital to St. Petersburg. c) Identify ONE way Peter the Great attempted to modernize Russia’s economy or culture.

SAQ 12: The Protestant Reformation (Causation) a) Identify ONE specific corruption of the Catholic Church that Martin Luther criticized. b) Explain how the invention of the printing press facilitated the spread of the Reformation. c) Explain ONE political effect of the Protestant Reformation on European state rivalries.

SAQ 13: Sub-Saharan African Empires (Trade and Religion) a) Identify ONE trade good that allowed the Kingdom of Zimbabwe to thrive. b) Explain how the Songhai Empire used Islam to consolidate the loyalty of its upper class. c) Describe the diplomatic relationship between the Solomonic dynasty of Ethiopia and European kingdoms like Portugal.

SAQ 14: Southeast Asian States (Culture and Trade) a) Explain why Hinduism’s caste system was appealing to Southeast Asian rulers. b) Identify ONE reason why Buddhism was generally more popular among the lower classes in Southeast Asia. c) Identify the strategic importance of the city-state of Malacca.

SAQ 15: Interregional Travel (Innovation) a) Identify ONE maritime technology that enhanced travel in the Indian Ocean. b) Explain how knowledge of "monsoon winds" impacted Indian Ocean trade. c) Describe the function of a "caravanserai" for terrestrial travelers.

SAQ 16: Mercantilism and Charter Companies (Economics) a) Describe the economic theory of "Mercantilism". b) Explain the role of "charter companies" in managing European colonies. c) Identify ONE way colonists or local populations resisted mercantilist policies.

SAQ 17: Social Hierarchy and the Gentry (Social Change) a) Identify the "Gentry" class and explain how they accumulated wealth. b) Explain how the rise of the Gentry led to the creation of the "House of Commons" in England. c) Identify and explain ONE difference in the social status of merchants between Japan and Europe.

SAQ 18: The Qing Dynasty (Continuity and Change) a) Identify the ethnic group that founded the Qing Dynasty. b) Explain why the Qing maintained the "Confucian Examination System". c) Describe ONE oppressive policy the Qing used to demonstrate dominance over the Han Chinese.

SAQ 19: Major Migrations (Environment and Culture) a) Describe the environmental impact of the Polynesian migration on the regions they settled. b) Explain how the Turkic migration altered the political landscape of the Eastern Mediterranean. c) Identify ONE crop introduced to Africa as a result of the Polynesian migration.

SAQ 20: The Scientific Revolution (Intellectual Developments) a) Identify ONE classical scientific idea that was challenged during the Scientific Revolution. b) Explain how the Scientific Revolution emphasized evidence-based knowledge over traditional authority. c) Describe the "heliocentric" solar system theory and identify the thinker associated with it.